WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH I, 1875.

VOL.XV.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

AGRARIANISM OF MINERS

GOLD POUND IN THE BLACK HILLS.

ICE CORGES IN THE RIVERS.

PERILS OF THE FISHING FLEET.

Damages by the Floods-Capture of Old Bender in Arizona-Captain Weicher's Report from the New Gold Fields-Glowing Accounts of the Country

News from the Expedition-No Indians-Gold Abundant-Good Roads-A New El Dorado. patch to the Sioux City Journal from Yankton sys that Capt. Witcher, a well-known citizen who was a member of the expedition to the Black

able parley.

After reaching an apparently passable path at the loot of the Hills they struck into the mountains, and siter picking their way reached a point within two miles of Harney's Yeak in fixen days from the date of their entry into the Hills. They erected a stockade eighty feet iong, and built log cathes from an abundant supply of timber which they found. The cold weather groatly impeded their prespecting. They sank twenty-five prospect holes and sirvek gold in every instance. From the grass to the bed of the rock they found numerous gold and silver-bearing quarts lodes, and the specimens brought back are pronounced very rich. The party never saw an Indian while in the Hills. Mr. Wetcher describes the parts of the Hills they saw as having magnificent valleys seemingly limitless, forests of pine and abundance of elk, deer and other game. The greater portion of the return trip was made through snow drifts, over a trackless country, in most stormy and severe weather. They discovered, in coming out of the Hills, what has been named Witcher's Pass, a good natural wagon road.

This shortens the way out of the Hills by thirteen days. Their animals lived on the grass they found beheath the snow. Mr. Witcher says he can take loaded ox-teams into the Hills from Sloux City in thirty days. The members left in the hills are in good health and spirits. Mr. Witcher returned for reinforcements. He says there is no evidence of other parties being in the Hills. Mr. Gordon, who came with him part of the way, was delayed by his horse giving out. Nothing has been heard or seen of the two diesertous army expeditions sent out to intercept them.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27 .- The Louisville library drawing is in progress. Last night the managers announced that only thirty-eight per cent. of the tickets having been sold, the prizes would be scaled in the same proportion. The capital prize of \$05,000 was drawn by ticket No. 89,271, and the second prire of \$88,000 by ticket No. 10,075.
The library drawing was concluded this afternoon. It is known that one fifth of the capital prire was sold in Montreal, one fifth in St. Louis, one tenth in Waterproof, La., and one tenth in Vickaburg, Miss.

following are some of the numbers, with re-ective amounts, drawn in the library drawing

HAZLETON, PA., Feb. 27.—During the last few weeks a number of outrages have been committed in the Lehigh region, which culminated last night in the burning of an engine-house and the shooting of a man. The outrages began by a large gang of men appearing and ordering away the men who were working the new slope at Council Ridge colliery. This occurred about three weeks ago. Since then large crowds of men, from one hundred to three hundred, armed with guns, pistols and other weapons, have been with guns, pistols and other weapons, have been marching through the region at night, destroying property, firing into houses, and using the weapons to intimidate those at work, the principal object being to stop the pumps and cause the minest of all with water.

On Tuesday night they visited the Highland colliery, broke into two houses and destroyed the furniture of the men running the pumps. They also drove away the mon sinking the new slope at the same place. They then went to Upper Lehigh, committed some kind of depredations, and drove off the pump mes. They then went to Woodside colliery, broke into a house and deseroyed the furniture of a man whose sur pump men.

Last night a large crowd gathered near Eckley and went over to Buck Mountain, where they burned an engine-house, shot the engineer, and broke into a number of house, destroying was broke into a number of nouses, destroying wis-dows, doors and firmfure.

POTISVILLE, PA., Feb. 28.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have again had loss by fire through insendiarism. Dis-patches received from Glen Carbon, in this re-gion, yeared as state that several miners houses, unoccupied and owned by the Philadelphia and Deciding recommendations.

The trouble with the miners at Hazleton is in

Bosrow, Feb. 28.-Accounts from the cape, re ceived here to-day, state that the easterly wind of town harbor, taking a large fleet of vessels with it. The brig Carrie Purington from Leghern for Boston, lies in the ice off Pamet harbor, about five miles south of her former position. Four-teen fishing vessels lie to windward of her, all of

more hopelessly ice-bound than before. One of them appeared to be in a sinking condition, and their situation wust be serious. The schooler John M. Hall was driven ashore one mile north from Wood End light. A schooler, supposed to be the Hattis Hamlon, is ashore inside of Long

Name Volum Feb. 28 -Victoria Woodhull is out with a letter deciaring in strong terms that neither the plaintiff nor the defendant in the ICE AND FLOOD.

The Tennessee, Susquehanna and Delaware Rising. Happingureo, Feb. 27.—The ice moving in the Susquehanna river here gorged three miles east. It is not yet broken at Sunbury and Williamsport. The river is falling. Two piers of the ccunty bridge at Millerstown, on the Juniata river, have gone. Some fears of McVaytown

GREAT PLOOD IN THE TENNESSEE RIVER. GREAT FLOOD IN THE TENNESSEE RIVER.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Feb. 28.—Water still rising; three inches more will put it across Market street. At 8 o'clock South Chattanooga completely flooded. Boats in great demand. The Read house and post office surrounded. Water in Union depot is over the floor.
Lookcut flouring mills, owned by J. E. Whitney & Co., were totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$40,000 or \$80,000. A large number of women and children had taken refuge there from the flood. No live lost. The new Union depot caught fire, but was subdued by the firemen up to their waists in the high water, which is still rising slowly and is running over Market street.

ICE GORGE AT PORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS, Feb. 27.—About 11 o'clock this morning the ice in the Delaware river at this place broke up and formed a tremendous gorge, suddenly rising the water twenty feet, and flooding a part of the village on the river bank.

The loc is piled up so high that it is joined hard against the new Erie suspension bridge at Milford, eight miles below, is also in a critical condition, and will probably be carried off. The water is rising steadily, though the ice is not moving. King street is a rapid running stream, and the residents are being removed in boats and wagons. Grave fears are entertained that the whole lower part of the village will be inundated. The gasworks hear the river are surrounded by water.

The water is now slowly receding, and as the weather is growing colder no further damage is anticipated. The residents of king and Second streets are all safely removed, although the water is at the second story. The ice gorge here is about one mile in length. The river is clear for twenty-five miles above.

ICE GORGE IN THE SCHUTLKILL. PHILAURIPHIA, Feb. 27.—To-day a delegation of mill owners on the Schuylkill, headed by Gen. Patterson, W. W. Harding and others, called upon the mayor and represented the condition of affairs on the Schuylkill river. They stated that in many places of the connecting railroad bridge the ice was piled up like miniature mountains. In some instances it reached the height of 22 feet. They thought measures should at once he taken In some instances it reached the height of 22 feet. They thought measures should at once be taken to let the water off, or the damage to the western portion of the city in that locality would be incal-cuiable. The mayor promised to do all in his power in the premises. This afternoon the scene of the lee blockade was visited. To-night it is freezing again, and it is not likely the obstructions will be removed for some days to come.

Musiphis, Feb. 28.—A telegram from Chattanouga states that the back water from the Tennessee river still covers the railroad track, obstructing the running of trains.

Annual Convention of Professionals PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28 .- To-morrow will be an important day among the ball-tessing fraternity. The national judiciary committee, upon whom it morning at 10 o'clock at the rooms of the Athletic morning at 10 o'clock at the rooms of the Athletic club. In the evening the regular annual convention will be held at the same place. Several delegates have arrived, and others are expected. The body will be composed of Nessrs. Porter, Van Delft, Spering, Concannon, Bishop, Huribut, Hubbell, Davidson, Bloug, Arnold, Trimble and Rollins: respectively representing the Boston, Atlantic, Athletic, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Hartford, Mutual, Rad Stocking, (St. Louis,) New Haven, Keowak and Centennial nines. There is little prospect of any changes in rules, although some will be proposed.

TOPEKA, Feb. 25 .- Dispatches from Florence Arizona, reo. 28.—Dispatches from Fiorence, Arizona, to Governor Osborn etate that Oid John Bender has been captured there. Governor Os-born has sent a requisition to Governor Saford, of Arizona, for the delivery of the alleged Bender to the authorities of Kansas, and he is expected here in a few days.

Petroleum V. Nasby. TOLEDO, Feb. 28.-D. R. Locke (Nasby) has disposed of his interest in the Toledo Blade to his

former partner, J. P. Jones. Kasby will continue to edit the Weehly Blade. TTEMS PROM LEW YORK. A fire in the building 113 Mercer street, occupied by the Composite Iron Works, damaged stock and building \$12,000.

stock and building \$12,000.

The funerals of the five victims of the St. Andrew's church disaster took place yesterday afternoon from their various residences, and were in all cases attended by vast numbers of mourners.

They were all taken to Calvary cemetery. In some of the churches yesterday morning Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of the souls of those who were killed on the occasion of the catastrophe.

A fire in Florence, S. C., Saturday, destroyed oyne's store. Loss, 31,000; insurance, \$22,000. The house and tobacco-sheds of W. G. Comstock, in East Hartford, Conn., were burned early yesterday morning. Several thousand dollars' worth of tobacco was destroyed. Total loss, \$25,000; partially insured. partially insured.

Kremlin hall block, Buffalo, was destroved by fire Sunday. It was owned by Dr. H. N. Loomis and Mirs. James R. Smith. Valued at \$30,000. Various parties occupying the building for stores lose different amounts, but none of the losses are heavy. Three firemen, Wm. H. Prank, Charles Herrick, and Arthur Donnelly were injured severely but not fatally.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The steamship France, hence from New York for Londen, went aground on the bar at 2:39 p. m., yesterday, and at midnight was still fast.

Michael Sullivan, recently convicted in New Brunswick, New Jersey, of murdering Tallmadge, was yesterday sentenced to be hung.

Judge Fullerton, of counsel for Tilton, says H.
C. Bowen will be invited to testify for the prosecution when the evidence in rebuttal begins.

Seizure of the rolling stock of the New York and Oswego railroad by the tax collector has caused the stoppage of the regular trains over that road.

nat road.

The four counterfeiters, White, Young, Myers, and Rachew, recently arrested in Boston, were yesterday committed by the United States commissioners to await trial.

Trouble among the miners near Westmoreland William J. Craft and Nicholas Murphy, in-

Domenec Komando and Isadore Komando, itying together in Philadelphia, quarreted yesterday, and Isadore plunged a knife into Domenec's
left side, inflicting a mortal wound. Isadore was
arrested.

Morse's bill repealing the railroad law of last
winter has passed the Minneseta house of representatives. The bill appoints one commissioner,
with advisory duties only, indicating a great
change in popular sentiment.

The locarotize works of the Dickson, Many. mange in popular sentiment.

The locomotive works of the Dickson Manu-lacturing Company Company at Scranton, Penn-yivania, were burned yesterday, with three new locomotives and cleven others ready to be put to-

PERSONAL

Senator-ricot Maxey, of Florida, is at the Ar Mr. Paddock, Senator-elect from Nebraska, is n the city.

Mr. Pittock, of the Pittsburg Leader, is at the Mr. A. J. Aiken and wife, of Milwaukee, are it Willard's. at Willard's.

Mr. Victor E. Manger, of New York, is warmly welcomed here by many triends.

Senstor-elect Angus Cameron, of Wisconsia, arrived in Washington yesterday. Mr. A. Anthony Gutman, of the Pittsburg Evening Chronicle, is registered at the Arlington.

No more welcome face has been seen in Washington for a long time than that of Mr. J. P. Kidder, the new Delegate in Congress from Dakota. He is at the National.

Mr. Edger A. Brown, of the Indianapolis bar, wedded Miss Mattle Julian last Wednesday, at the enburban residence of the bride's uncle, Hon, Geo. W. Julian. The happy couple are at the Ebbitt.

The Destruction of Theatres by Fire-The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The Theatre Royal of Edinburgh has been again destroyed by ilar fate. Theatrical-property appears to be of a very combustible nature, to judge by the number of theatres which have beenburned down in Lon-don alone since the commencement of the present century. In 1809 Drury Lane theatre was destroved by fire, following the example of Covent Garden theatre, which met with a like accident in 1808, and which was again burned down in 1856. The Lyceum was burned down in 1850. The 1855. The Lyccum was burned down in 1850, The Surrey theatre has been twice burned down, once in 1865, and again in 1865. Astloy's also has been the victim of two conflagrations, being destroyed in 1866 and 1851. The Glympic tell by fire in 1859; the Pavillion in 1856; the Standard, Shoreditch, in 1866, and the Italian opera house in 1857. When it is remembered that theatres are buildings constructed at an enormous cost, and are filled each night with a wast conceases of people, it is the more surprising that the precautions taken for their safety are not such as would render destruction by fire as unlikely 'ma possible. In the case

CARLISTS AND ALFONSISTS.

RECOMMENCED AT BILBAO.

BOMBARDMENT AND ASSAULTS.

FORTS THREE TIMES TAKEN AND RETAKEN.

Several Hundred Alfonsists Killed and Wounded-Resignation of Generals Morione and Loma-Concha to take Command on his Arrival from Caba.

MONTENEGRO. The Settlement not yet Complete. VIENNA, Feb. 28.—The Hespodar of Mentene-gro has informed the Powers that the Podgoritza affair has not yet been completely settled.

SPAIN. A Desperate Battle at Bilbao-Carlists Make Three Successful Attacks, but are Finally

lists attacked Bilbae on Friday. After a vigor-cus bombardment they made an assault on forts Puente Nuevo and Arbalancho, which were taken and retaken three times. Theflighting was taken and retaken three times. The Carlists were cally repulsed. The Allonsists lost 150 killed and wounded. The Allonsists subsequently attacked the Carlists in their entrenchments, and were in turn repuised, with a loss of 200 killed and wounded.

Advices from Santandar revive the report that General Concha is to be appointed to the command of the army of the North. Generals Moriores, Lema and Blanco have resigned. The Carlists are preparing for a grand effort against Puycerda.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ford's Opera House-Tony Denier. This evening a short season of pantomime will be inaugurated by Tony Denier's double company of pantomimists, in which we have the novel idea of introducing two Clowns, two Columbines, two Harlequins and two Pantaloons at each and every performance. Mr. Denier as a clown is so well known throughout the country that it will be useless for us to descant upon his merits. The remaining members of the company have a metropolitan reputation, and they are strictly first class in their several lines. In addition to this double company Mr. Denier has also a large number of specialty artists, who appear in various acts. We notice among them the beautiful Richmend sisters, in their songs, duetts, dancing, &c., M'lles Zuleilas and Venturi's troupe of hat spinners: Mr. Phil Heath, an accomplished ventriloquist; Mr. Blaffin in his wonderful spade and ladder dance; the Seigrist brothers in acrobatic and gymnastic feats, and many others. The opening pantomime will be "Humpty Dumpty Abroed," in which Mr. Denier will introduce new scenes and tricks peculiarly his own. Harlequins and two Pantaloons at each and

This evening a fine literary and musical enter-tainment will be given at Lincoln hall, under the patronage of the Grand Division Sons of Temperpatronage of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance. The following is the programme: Duet—(Piano.) "Mocking Bird Quickstep," with variations, Mrs. M. A. Denison and Mrs. W. S. Eaton. Reading. "The Irish School," Mr. E. B. Hay. Solo—"Birds in the Night," Sullivan; Mrs. Lottle Swallow. Reading.—"The Wine King, "Original.) Mr. H. Clay Prouss. Solo—(Piano.) "The Last Smile;" Wollenhappt: Master John Lawrence. Candie Lecture. Mrs. S. L. Clark. Solo—"The King and The Milier," Keller; Mr. Geo. A. Dalton. Reading, Mr. J. E. Bangs. Comic Duet, from "Genevieve de Brabant," Nessra, H. E. Leach and W. E. Dennison. Recitation—"Darius Green. or the Flying Machine." Master J. Mo-Lean Lipscomb. Solo—"Fly Forth. Q dientle Dove." Finsuit; Miss Lottle-Swallow. Recitation—"The Blue and the Grey," Mr. W. C. Lipscomb, jr. Selo—(Piano.) Mrs. M. A. Denison.

Professor Starr. greeted with a very good audience Saturday evening at the National theatre. Professor Starr is a young man, whose attacks upon spir-Starr is a young man, whose attacks upon spiritualism show a great degree of skill, and are very disastrons to the belief of many. The cabinet tricks of the Davenport brothers, Mrs. Ferris's wine test, the sack test, the trance, spirit rope-tying feats, blood letters on the arm, and the great Katle King materialization, together with all the other performances, were done in good style, and they were fully and satisfacterily exposed. Professor Starr means business, and boldly challenged the believers in spooks to defend their faith. We understand he intends visiting Washington again stone and indignates.

The National Theatre-Davy Crockett. When Frank Mayo produced "Davy Crockett" at the National theatre for the first time we ex-hausted panegyric in its praise. It is a drama all theatre-goers are pleased with. It is thoroughly

Willard Hall-Miss Story. Story (if that is the way to spell he name) has at Willard hall to-morrow evening a literary and musical entertainment in her honor. and she is richly entitled to a brilliant house. Our religio-comico, serio-tragico Jim, the irresisti-bly-funny Cowardin, will assist. His name alone will draw. We hope to record the story of Mrs.

Story's complete success. It is quite enough for the patrons of the Comique to know that the great Washington favorite, the favorite of favorites, Lulu Delmay, is to sing for

Avenue Theatre. Manager Bauer has provided a strong company manager maner mas provided a strong company for the Avenue this week. Several new faces will be presented, and his stage have the talent of the Garland sisters, Minnie Lee and Heleane Revere, The programme at the Avenue is changed twice a week, and the matiness occur Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

The lovers of the talented and the beautiful will certainly be at Lincoln hall Wednesday night to hear Mrs. Scott-Siddons read, and to hear the boy Seraphael play the plane.

Death of Frederick Zabel.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Telegroph writes:
"Political Germany has just lost one of her pre-eminently representative men in the person of Dr. Frederick Zabel, who had for twenty-eight years occupied the editorial chair in the office of the National Zietung, the chief organ of the independent ministerial press in Berlin. Although in his seventy-third year, Zabel showed no signs pendent ministerial press in Berlin. Although in his seventy-third year, Zabel showed no signs of failing health until a few months ago, when he suffered from an attack of diabetes. He, however, remained in harness until the last, simply making arrangements to exchange the editorial post for the casier one of publisher of the paper, and was on the very point of entering upon his new duties when bronehial inflammation set in and drove bim to his bed on the 20th of January. He died on the 28th, and will be followed to the grave to-morrow by deputations from the Prueslan and German Parliaments, from the corporation of Berlin, and by most of his fellow pressmen, friends and toes alike: for, although the life of the deceased was one of locessant political warrare, he had no private enemies, and all parties concur in offering a willing tribute of respect to his memory. Born in Berlin, November 25, 1802, Frederick Zabel was originally desined for the Church, and, siter going through the usual course of study, actually entered the ministry and preached his maiden sermon at Lichterfeld, a small village near Berlin. But his call lay in nother direction, and so, after having made essay of journalism in the columns of the Kolnicche Zeitung, he turned his back upon the pulpit and helped to start a paper, the Zeitung Helle. When the air had been cleared somewhat by the revolutionary storm of 1848 the National Zeitung came into existence, and was soon brought into notice—not unaccompanied by fiscal tribulated—thanks to Zabel's able management and to the vigorous leaders of his colleague, assessor Paalnow. When the 'new era' had fairly dawned Zabel was returned by a Silesian constituency as its representative in the Prussian House of Deputies. But he declined the honor, study to his editorial deak, and, although never reluctant to devote himself to any work of geoeral interest, always steadily refused to be dragged into public life. When, two years ago, Zabel reached his seventieth birthday, the congratulations showered upon h

A squaw sat down on the curb in front of the post office in Austin, Nevada, and, unrolling a bundle of calico, commenced the manufacture of m dress. In less than an hour the dress was finshed, and putting it on over her old clothes the equam pulled out a pin here, a peg there, and un-tied a string in another place, made one step, and, presto! the old clothes lay in the guiter. Crath-ering up the rags just shed, the noble daughter of the lorest cast one lock of triumph on the of the torest cast one took of triumph on the spectators, and skipped gracefully off in the direction of the indian camp. A prominent citizen, who was an interested wings so fishe transaction mildly remarked that he would give 300 if Mrs. P. C. could shed herself like that.

Shall the Flag of the Union Guarantee the Same Protection on Land as on Sea, at Home as Abroad, and to Black as to White! Mr. Albright, of Pennsylvania, speaking on the bill to protect electors in their rights of franchise, February 26, gave utterance to the following elo-

quent extracts:

When the war ended the people of the North, and especially the Republicans, were desirous for peace and for the establishment of harmonious relations between the different sections of the country. They were anxious that Southern plantations should loom with prosperity, and that plenty and abundance should cover the plaints and valleys desolated by the rude tread of war; and the Republican party stands acquitted before the world of having done aught but acts of generous kindness toward the people who raised their fratricidal and disloyal hands to destroy and dismember the American Republic.

The legislative enactments for the Southern States by Republican Congresses fully attest this, and challenge the history of civilization for a more favorable record of elementy and forgiveness. And yet for all this the leading state and pronounced craven-hearted and cowards. Gentlemen on the other side of the Capublican party are held up as Facilita and pronounced craven-hearted and cowards. Gentlemen on the other side of the chamber forget that many of them hold seats that they had forfeited in their efforts to destroy the Government which to-day lives and has existence among the nations of the earth by virtue of the prowess and valor of Republican legislators, and that they are living and drawing their pay and subsistence rounds the seaton of the dearth of the prowess and valor of Republican legislators, and that they are living and drawing their pay and subsistence rounds the seaton of the earth by virtue of the prowess and valor of Republican legislators, and that they are living and drawing their pay and subsistence rounds the seaton of the seath by complete them to pay the debts contracted and occasioned by war. Germany compelled France to pay her war debt before she withdrew all her armed legious from French soil, and the laws of war and of nations justify Germany in this.

The Republican party could have disfranshised the men who bore arms against the United States and who aided and abetted them; it quent extracts:
When the war ended the people of the North

The Republican party could have disfranshised the men who bere arms against the United States and who aided and abetted them; it could, through the military power, have organized drum-head court martials and tried the men was held commissions in the army and who deserted the fiag of their country and took positions in the rebel army the moment the war commenced. But none of these things were done, no man was punished for treason; but all were parkined and freed from disability with but few exceptions, and many of them since have held effices of trust and responsibility under Republican forbearance and clemency. The chapter of kindness might be continued, but it is not necessary; the world knows it all and the future historian will be compelled to make faithful record of it. He will say that hundreds of thousands of men were trailors, but not one was punished for treason; that though the land was made crimson with the blood of the loyal and true men, that suffering and penury and crphanage and widowhood were forced into thousands of once happy homes, but after the war was ended nobody was punished for bringing this woe, sadness, and desolation upon the land. The historian will further say that billions and billions of treasure were expended to save the nation of our inthers, yet the taxes tor the pax-The historian will further say that billions and billions of treasure were expended to save the nation of our fathers, yet the taxes for the pay-ment of the war expenses and debts fall as heavily upon the States that were disloyal, and that in proportion to the population much the greater portion of the war debt and expenses for main

proportion of the war debt and expenses for maintaining the Government per copifa is being levied from the loyal States.

Gentlemen forget, or seek to forget, all this, and arraign the Republican party before the bar of public opinion as the great criminal of the age. Many of the men who tought against the United States, or who were afraid to fight on the other side, claimor to-day and cry out, "A way with the Republican party; crucify it, crucify it?"

Well, sir, you may drive the Republican party out of power; you may turn the Government and control of this nation, saved by the Republican party, over to the men who sought to destroy it or who sympathised with those who did, but you cannot efface the history of the last fifteen years. You may dam up Nitagara or level the Rocky mountains, but you cannot make the soldier's orphan forget his father or make him believe that his father did not wear the Union bine and die in a noble cause. widow forget her tears, you cannot make the soldier's orphan forget his father or make him believe that his father did not wear the Union blue and die in a noble cause.

You may forget to be grateful to the defenders of our free institutions, but generations to come, if this nation shall have a future, will not forget Getty sburg, the great and historic battle of the war. It will become a Mecca for the lowers of liberty from all lands. Depend upon it, time at last sets all things even. The people will and or remember Appomattox Court-House and General Grant. Men may try to defame General Grant. Men may try to defame General Grant. Men may try to defame General Grant, and call him tyrant and butcher, but when the prejudice and passion of the day shall be dissipated, he will be remembered as General Ulysses S. Grant, the great soldier of the rebellion. His name will be honored to verse and in seng, in bronze and marble, and will go down the stream of time as one of the great men of his age. U. S. Grant, the General of the United States Army, and U. S. Grant, President of the United States, will find his right place in history, and his name will be nonced and revered when his traducers and calummators will be unknown, and the world will have forgotten they ever lived. Gentlemen need not be alarmed either about the fame of Phil. Sheridan, or where he will rank among the great soldiers of his country. I doubt not the time will come whon it will be universally recognized that he rendered good service in New Grienns, and that he was and is fit to breathe the air of a freeman.

Sheridan is roundly abused for using the word "banditti" in his New Orleans dispatch. Perhaps it was wrong for him to use this word in speaking of men who were and had been delying the United States is was and authority, even to the shedding of blood and the destruction of life; but then he had ancient precedents, and he had a right to suppose that Washington's example would not be reprobated. In this, however, he was mistaken. Some men are losi

authority. Washington's proclamation, dated August 7, 1794, in regard to the whisay insurection in Pennsylvania, uses the following lan-

guage:
"By circulating vindictive measures against all
who should otherwise, directly or indirectly, atd my circulating vindictive measures against all who should otherwise, directly or indirectly, aid in the execution of the said laws, or who, yielding to the dictates of conscience and to a sense of obligation, should themselves comply therewith by actually injuring and destroying the property of persons who were understood to have so compiled; by individual and the sense of the property of persons who were understood to have so compiled; by individual and the sense of t of persons who were understood to have so com-plied; by inflicting cruel, humiliating punish ments upon private citizens for no other caus that of appearing to be the friends of the law; b penels upon private citizens for no other causes that of appearing to be the friends of the law; by interrupting the public offipers on the highways, abusing, assuniting and otherwise ill-treating them; by going to their houses in the night, gaining admittance by force taking away their papers, and committing other outrages, amploying for these unwarrantable purposes the agency of armed benditti disguised in such a manner as for the most part to escape discovery.

Men call Sheridan hard names who would be schamed to have him suspect them of having done so if they were to meet him face to face. The opposition may hold their carnival now and for the moment put, down the soldiers of the Republic; but they mistake the people if they think that all the resiniscences of the war shalt be remembered no more. You cannot get up oblivion enough to have Libby prison and Andersonville find no place in the annals of the rebellion. The powers of this Government may be used to oppress negroes and make their condition even worse and more intolerable than it was in slavery times, and to make null and void the amendment to the Constitution which were intended to secure to them absolutely the rights of free-born American citizens; the power of the Government may be employed (and in many places State authorities sanction it now) to drive negroes out of courts and currage justice, equity and mercy; but think not that God in Heaven will hide such iniquities and not average them. The blood of negroes which the plantations and swamps have swallowed up will yet become the sead of retribution. As no sparrow faileth to the ground without the notice of the Heaven will hide such iniquities and not average them. The blood of negroes which the plantations and swamps have swallowed up will yet become the sead of retribution. As no sparrow halleth to the ground without the notice of the Heaven will hide such iniquities and not average them. The same of the scale and manners to the reads even are numbered, so surely will God treasure up hie wron

possed upon the negroes for their vindication and justification.

In the negro was a slave; he was and is poor, tiliterate, decile and subservient. The issues of the war made him free. He became the owner of his own manhood, the lawful outdoins of his own wife and children, and entitled to the fruits of his own labor. The war did not make him a citizen, however, did not paneply him with the dignity, power and glery of an American citizen; but the Republican party did do it in the face of an unremitting, heree and terrible opposition from the Democratic party and from weak and doubtful Republicans. It is a historic fact that the Democratic party and from weak and doubtful Republicans. It is a historic fact that the Democratic party and from weak and doubtful decay it is a matter of no concealment with this party that it is not reconciled to his political equality. The Democratic party accepted the situation on the subject from necessity, and not choice. Would the citisenship of the negro be secure with the Democratic party accepted the situation on the subject from necessity, and not choice. Would the citisenship of the negro be secure with the Democratic party it it had the power to take it away? This is a sections question. To us on this side of the House—to the Republicant—heloog the responsibility and honor of elevating a chattel to a freeman—a slave to citizenship. It was an achievement that won the admiration of the civilized world, and marked one of the greatest epochs in the world's history.

It was the greatest and sublimest stride that has ever been taken by a nation. When the war was over, we proudly pointed to this as next to the greatest trophy of them all. The salvation of the nation was the first, and grateful hearts breathed thanks to God that the Union was saved, one and inseparable, and that a slave no longer trod the American continent; and on the background of the great picture, amid the carnage and battle scenes that the war had marked one of the instead of the providence has raised up to be ustification.

The negro was a slave; he was and is poor, illii

the wrong passenger." A gentleman and his wife were promenading the street in the twilight. wife were promenading the street in the twilight.
A well-dressed lady rushed up suddenly behind A well-dressed lady rushed up suddenly behind the pair and dealt the wife a sharp blow on the temple with an iron poker. The woman fell, and then the assailant ran frightened away. The male member of the promenading pair was amazed at the little incident. He carried his wife into a drug stree, where she was restored to consciousness, and wondered what it was all about. The residence of the assailant was known, and she explained that she thought the assailant was her own husband, and she knew the woman he was walking with was not her husband's wife. She was exceedingly sorry for the painful mistake and begged of. Owing to the respectability of all the parties the matter was smoothed over and the poker laid away for the present.

In a curling match at Ottawa, last week, Gov-

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

FINANCES, REVENUES, OURRENCY.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

tion of the Forty-fourth Congress -The Evidence Referred to the Enited States Attorney for

Internal Revenue Circular. Commissioner Dougless has issued the follow-ing instructions to collectors of internal revenue: "Sell no more stamps for cigars than are needed to be attached to cigars sold or moved from the tactory prior to change of law. Five-dellar stamp will not pay six-dellar tax."

Nominations and Confirmations-The President sent to the Senate Saturday afternoon the nomination of Richard Crowley, to be United States Attorney for the Northern dis

be United States Attorney for the Northern district of New York.

The Senate in executive session Saturday evening confirmed the following nominations:

John Bruce, United States District Judge for the District of Alabama. Amherst W. Stone, Associats Justice of the Supreme Court, Colorado Torritory. Owen N. Denny, collector of internal revenue for the District of Oregon.

Postmasters—F. F. Putney, Albany, Ga.; Frank L. Jones, Owego, N. Y.; James B. Halleck, Middletown, N. Y.; Almarin Young, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Aaron Vandenburgh, Clyde, N. Y.; James G. Johnson, Olean, N. Y.; Eagene B. Pendleton, Westerly, R. I.; Augustus B. Farnham, Bangor, Me.

Collectors of Customs—Barnabas M. Roborts, Belfast, Me.; George Leavitt, Machias, Me.; Ebenezer T. Fox, Bangor, Me.; Benjamin F. Martin, Marblehead, Mass.

Financial Affairs. The receipts from customs revenue on Saturday were \$743,629.49. The receipts from internal revwere \$140,000.00. The receipts from internal revenue on Saturday were \$746,088.84. Total for the month, \$12,606,841.82; for the fiscal year to date, \$74,501,998.62. Fractional currency received from the printers for the week, \$576,100. Shipments of legal tenders, \$2,506,856. Amount of bonds held the printers for the week, \$0.0,000. Snipments of legal tenders, \$2,500,850. Amount of bonds held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, \$352,085,650; for public deposits, \$15,602,200. Outstanding national bank circulation, \$244,506,752. National bank notes received for redemption during the week, \$3,365,232.

The following is an official statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, \$72,187,507; legal-tender notes, series 1874, \$25,147,169; legal-tender notes, new issue, \$44,000,708; legal-tender notes, series 1874, \$25,000; sour notes of 1803, \$70,145; two-year soupon notes of 1803, \$22,800; two-year coupon notes of 1803, \$22,800; compound-interest notes, \$306,501; fractional currency. first issue, \$4,355,748,73; do, second issue, \$3,218,506,605,60; do, third issue, \$3,218,506, 452,506, 565,60; do, third save, \$3,218,506, 565,60; do, third save, \$3,218,506, 565,60; do, third series, \$50,570,710,50; fifth issue, \$12,303,786,15; total, \$427,406,676,112.

The following correspondence explains itself:

WAR DEFARTMENT,

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 20, 1874.

Hon. John A. Logon, U. S. Senafe:

The following telegram has been received by

ne collowing telegram has been received by me:

PRESCOTT, A. T., Feb. 18, 1875.

To Hon. W. W. Belknup, Secretary of War. Wachington, D. C.:
His the Senate confirmed brevet appointments for Indian service? I am very anxious that the officers receive some mark of recognition for service that involved the greatest personal discomfort and tested to the fullest extent their courage and ability. They feel, and justly, I think, discouraged that the only reward they can receive, though in many respects a empty one, is withheld.

Brigadier General.

These nominations were made at the last session. There are a few more in the office awaiting activity. A second of the please telegraph me if it is possible that action

These are a few more able you have action to be because ou those you have action of the possible that action can be taken upon them.

W. W. Bellenar,
Secretary of War.

To W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washing-tom. D. C.:

1 do not see how they can be seted upon.

LOGAN.

Naval Intelligence. Rear Admiral John L. Worden, who was ordered to relieve Rear Admiral Case of the command of the European station, in a report to the
Secretary of the Navy, dated "United States
steamship Powhatan, Lisbon, January 30, 1875,"
says: "I have the honor to inform the Department
of the arrival of the Powhatan, bearing my flag,
at this port yesterday afternoon, the 28th instant,
after a pleasant passage of fifteen days from New
York. The flagship Franklin was, I learn unofficially, at Gibraitar on the 23d instant, and is
expected to arrive here within a day or two."

In another communication, dated Lisben, February 3, 1875. the Admiral says: "I have the
bonor to inform the Department that, in obedience to its orders of the 28th of December, 1874, I
have this day_atil octock p. m., assumed com-Rear Admiral John L. Worden, who was or ence to its orders of the fish of December, 1874, I have this day, at I o'clock p. m., assumed command of the United States naval force on the European station, relieving Rear Admiral A. Ludiow Case. It is my precent intention to leave this port for Ville Franche about the 10th instant, visiting en route Tangler, Morocco and Giraltar."

Rear Admiral Pennock, commanding United States naval forces on the Asiatic station, in a

States naval forces on the Asiatic station, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated "Flagship Hartford, Shanghai, January 20, 1876, "says: "I have received a report from Commander R. F. R. Lewis, commanding United States steamer Yantic, dated Hong Kong, December 22, 1874, in which he informs me that the Yantic and Saso had made a cruise in search of the wreek of the which he informs me that the Yantic and Saso had made a cruise in search of the wreck of the Pacine Mail steamship Japan, burned at sea on the night of December II, and that they had succeeded in recovering three boats. Enclosed herewith is copy of a letter of thanks addressed to Commanders Lewis and McDougal, by the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Hong Keng. I appreciate the promptness and energy of Commanders Lewis and McDougal in proceeding to sea immediately upon hearing of the disaster."

The following is a copy of the letter of thanks: HONG KONG, Dec. 22, 1874. stemer Jostic.

stemer Jostic.

Mr Dasa Sin: Fermit me personally and on
behalf of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to
thank you most cordially for the prompt and energetic action taken by yourself, in conjunction
with Commander Charles J. McDougal, of the
United States steamer Saco, in proceeding to ceain search of the ill-fated steamer Japan and her
whortenite nassengers and cominfortunate passengers and crew.

It is gratifying to us, as it must be to your-elves, to know that your humane efforts were

not without avail.

Believe me, dear sir, faithfully yours.

Gro. B. Emory, Agt. P. M. S. S. Co.

Pacific Mail Report. The report of the Ways and Committee on the Pacific Mail subsidy, after referring to the logismoney had been used corruptly by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company or by any person, to procure the passage by Congress of the act providing for increased mail service.

The testimony shows that A. B. Stockwell was, by a stock combination, elected president of the company in November, 1871, and with him a new board of directors. In December of that year, he appeared to have renewed the purpose entorsined by former officers of the company, of obtaining additional service between San Francisco and Chine, and summoned R. B. Irwin, one of the company's agents at San Francisco, to New York in January, 1872, when Stockwell told him his plans and arranged that he should proceed to Washington in charge of the efforts to prosure the passage of such an act. This was done prior to any communication of his purpose to the board of directors or to the executive committee. It appears that at a meeting of the executive committee on the 44th of February, 1872, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the president, in his dismoney had been used corruptly by the Pacific tee on the 14th of February, 1812, the blowwing resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the president, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to employ counsel and incur such other necessary expenses as may be necessary in connection with the measures for additional subsidy now pending before Con-

ment by Mr. Stockwell that the amount was not to exceed \$10,000, and was to be used in employing counsel, procuring statistics and other legitimate expenses. No further action by either the board or committee was had till long after the passage of the subsidy act. It also appears that the arrangement made by Stockwell with Irwin was made without consultation with either the board or executive committee.

The committee next considered the transactions between Irwin and Stockwell, which has already been made public by the publication of the main points of the testimony. The amount disbursed by Irwin, including some small sums paid by Stockwell, appears to have been about \$300,000. The committee find the names of parties to whom payments were made by Irwin to the amount of \$100,100. The present officers of the company claim that the evidence taken shows that Stockwell undertook the whole transaction on his personal account, expecting to be reimbursed from enormous speculations in the stock of the company, but that his later losses led him to impose this liability upon the company, from which he had concealed his operations, and whose books were tampered with and strewn with false entries in his efforts to conceal his unlawful purpose. The committee recognise the force of these views, but consider it hardly within their duty to pass apon the question. The statement as unacounted for is slid, 1900, for which Irwin claims an expense account of \$100,000.

The statement made by Mr. Abert as to his disbursements remains uncontradicted. But the testimony of Col. Forney, whose continued ab

gress."
On the 21st of February the board of directors

bursements remains uncontradicted. But the testimony of Col. Forney, whose continued ab-sence in Europe prevented his appearance to tes-tify; of Mr. W. Hatch, who could not be found; and Mr. Moran, whose attendance was prevented

sons appears to have been paid as a professional fee and expenses, and the \$35,000 paid to A. W. Randall for the purpose of buying off certain New York parties lobbying against the bill for stock speculation purposes. The committee express surprise that nums so extraordinary as those paid to most of the parties should have been given for a consideration of service absolutely insignificant and in some cases, as the evidence shows, to persons unquestionably without influence, or even efforts to bring influence upon the legislation of Congress. Nearly every part of the jovidence shows that the whole transaction was a reckless robbery of a corporation under the temporary control of speculators. Its only effect must have been to demoralize all just sense of the honest relation between service rendered and compensation received, and to destroy all sense of cfficial fidelity on the part of the then president, vice president and bookkeper of the corporation.

Of the important witnesses necessary to a com-

dent, vice president and bookkeeper of the corporation.

Of the important witnesses necessary to a complete examination, Mr. W.S. King and A. B. Stockwell could not be found within the jurisdiction of the United States; King having avoided process by taking refuge in Canada, and Stockwell continuing absent in Europe.

The evidence taken by the committee in respect to the payment made to W. S. King while holding the office of postmaster of the House of Representatives has revealed contradictions of the most painful character.

Mr. King was summoned before the committee upon the close of the Forty-second Congress, and was, en. the 20th of February, 1873, duly swern and examined by that committee touching his knowledge of the use of money in connection with the passage of the act now the subject of investigation. King testified that he did not know of the expenditure of one dollar, and that he did not himself receive for his services one dollar, directly or indirectly.

Second. That he kent no bank account what.

Second list as the recovery of this report over. The evidence accompanying this report hows that he kept a bank account with Japan Cooke & Co. during a period from February 11 isti, to April 22, 1872, embracing items amounting

city May 30, 1872; \$45,000 of this was divided into three unequal parts, the final disposition of which the committee have been unable to assertain.:

The committee find no facts to show that any part of the money paid to King was paid to any efficer of either House, or to any person under their jurisdiction, while the fact remains that the disposition of \$45,900 of that sum is not discovered.

Alter reciting the fastinger in the fact remains that the disposition of \$45,900 of that sum is not discovered.

efficer of either House, or to any person under their jurisdiction, while the fact remains that the disposition of \$45,000 of that sum is not discovered.

After reciting the testimony in the case of King, the committee say the facts recited, whatever may be the disposition made of this extraordinary sum of money, clearly indicate the duty of the officers of justice in this District to institute proceedings against King, by which, upon trial, it may be ascertained whether he did not violate his cath as a witness in February, 1873, as it now appears to the committee he did.

Mr. John C. Schumaker received the still more extraordinary sum of \$300,000 in two checks, one for \$475,000 or the 20th of May, and one for \$25,000 transmitted from California in June, 1872. The testimony of Mr. S. is summarised, and the committee then say his evidence has left the most unhappy inpression upon the mind of the committee. Mr. Schumaker's statement as to his transactions with the Brookiyn Trust Company is not supported by the books of that company. The fact that Mr. Schumaker's statement as to his transactions with the Brookiyn Trust Company is contradicted as to most of the material facts is pointed out by the committee, who say: There remains, therefore, until further evidence can be obtained from Stockwell and King, or until the memory of John G. Schumaker is restored, no satisfactory or credible explanation of the final disbursement of the \$800,000 passing through the hands of King and Schumaker. The committee had also examined into the allegations of certain evidence in the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, but found not the loast evidence in volving a suspicion that money had been used in the passage of the set.

The committee have appreciated the importance of tracing the money so alleged to have been disbursed into the hands where it remained for the compensation of the parties interested, whether in either House of Congress or belonging to that numerous class of persons who have a contry increase the guilt of

sented, but without any testmony showing that it was a reward paid to any person at that time a smokes of allier it louge of Chagreses, and that the uncertainty attending the disposition of this latter sum is owing to the refusal of William S. King to testify the truth, and to the failure or resal of John Ct. Schumacker to present all the facts which the committee believe it was in his power to give. The committee are of the opinion that the importance of the absent witness, and of the question involved, requires that the investigation should not rest at the point where they are obliged to leave it.

In order that another Congress has have it in its power to pursue this inquiry until the guity parties, if any, are discovered, and that the disgrace belonging to such discovery may attach exclusively to the individuals involved, and not rest upon the Forty-second Congress as a body, they recommend that the evidence—and especially that relating to the money paid to King and Schumaker and to the action of A. B. Stockwell—be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, to be laid by him before the next House, of which body J. G. Schumaker and Wm. S. King are members elect. Mr. King is not a member of the present House and not within its jurisdiction, and the committee is not prepared, therefore, to make any recommendation affecting him, except as embraced in the accompanying resolutions. It is evident that the testimony of Mr. Stockwell may be of vital importance to the credibility of Mr. Schumaker's evidence. The committee therefore think that it may better tend to a just disposition of his connection with these disbursements. The enormous evil attending the existence of an unregulated lobby, with literase to appear before committees and urge members, upon fraudulent pretense, that they are acting for the public interest when they are privately retained by interested parties, calls for further legislation.

urther legislation.
The committee deem it necessary, for the pro-

The committee deem it necessary, for the protection of Congress against future transactions as discreditable as those they have new brought under review, that a law be passed requiring any person appearing and advocating measures for a private interest to appear in his true capacity as a retained attorney or agont. They present a bill designed to throw some safeguards around Congress and the public interests in this respect, and recommend its passage.

The incis of this case disclose that sums have been paid to influence the action, or in reward of the action, of two employees of this House and by persons entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery. Such practices merit the condemnation of the House. They also present in the bill a provision to prohibit in the future this class of persons from using their positions corruptly or for pay to defeat or procure the passage of any measure pending before Congress. The committee do not recommend further transaction in the case of two empleyees of this House, who, after the passage of the act, received rewards, as shown in their evidence, being informed that both of them have resigned.

Message of President Roberts. Whatever imperfections may pertain to the new civilization of Liberia, it gives assurance of a capacity in the African race that under proper guidance and development promises to realize the highest anticipations. The annual message of President Roberts, which bears date December 10, 1874, not only proves this, but it affords reliable information concerning Liberian affairs which cannot fail to interest enlightened Americans. The message states "that the duties on imports The message states "that the duties on imports and experts for the past fiscal year exceed the amount of the previeur year by several thousand dollars, and there has been a small increase in the whole reveaue of the country." Explorations east of the republic were in progress, and the "annexation of a fine territory in the Pessey country," and the "cession of the entire tract of land lying between Grand Bassa county and the Pessey country, the chiefs and people incorporating themselves with the citizens of Liberia," are mentioned. Referring to the steps taken to have the republic represented at the Centennial Expesition at Philadelphia, the President remarks: "I cannot too earnestly press upon our fellow-sitizens the propriety of a hearty co-operation with the commissioner in the collection of such articles as will do credit to the industry of the people and present a fair exhibit of the products of our country."

Touching the relations of Liberia to the natives. President Roberts says: "I am aware that the inverse control of our and state of the products of our country."

Touching the relations of Liberia to the natives, President Roberts says: "I am aware that the improvement of our aberiginal population and the native tribes around us is siways an object of deep interest to the Ligislature, and I regard your present session a most favorable opportunity for measures tending to this end. For the first time in the history of the Republic you have associated with you in your legislative deliberations native chiefs from the several parts of the country. These chiefs have been selected for their medityence and influence, and, I doubt not, will be able, by their counsel and advice, to render important assistance in whatever measures you may deem it proper to adopt for the elevation and improvement of this people."

The bark Thomas Pope, with emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society, arrived at Menrovia December 13. "All well." W. C. A well-dressed man attracted considerable at-

tention the other day by sitting upon the edge of the sidewalk for some time, with his head be-neath his bands, as if in deep meditation. At last a sympathetic stranger approached him and said: "Friend, you seem to be in trouble; can I assist you in any way?" The man sprang to his feet, and, taking off his hat, parted his hair care-fuily, and said: "Stranger, do you see that out? My wife did it this morning with a flatinon, and then sent me down town to buy her a new bonnet. And I have been sitting here for an hour trying to decide whether I will buy it or not; and biame me, stranger, if I haven't about decided to get it." A lady we know went to a Dutch coroer grocery the other day for some trifling thing. The goods wanted were on the very top shell. The woman placed a box on a chair and climbed up to the shelf, at evident risk of her limbs. Her husband sat by the stove playing with a small dog. Lady said: "Why don't you make your husband reach it?" A look of infinite contempt came into her face as she replied: "My husband. I got awfully sucked in mit dat man. He knows nothing but to play mit a dog."—Independent,

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

A GLORIOUS DAY'S WORK,

CRAVEN SPIRITS LEFT BEHND. THE SENATE DECREES CIVIL RIGHTS.

THE HOUSE GUARANTEES PROTECTION.

American Citizens to be Safe at Hom as well as Abroad-The Executive to be Clothed with Power to Gueranteed by the Constitution.

SATURDAY, February 27, 1875.

SENATE.
The VIUE PRESIDENT named as the mem bers of the committee to sit during the recess to investigate the various branches of

CIVIL SERVICE Mesers, WRIGHT, BOUTWELL, CONELING, MER-IMOM and EATON.

Mr. WRIGHT said his engagements during

The VICE PRESIDENT thereupon appointed Mr. Allison in place of Mr. WRIGHT.

Mr. MOBRILL, of Vermont, presented the

credentials of his colleague, Hon. GRORGE F. EDMUNDS, re-elected Senator from Vermont, which were read and placed on file. Mr. WINDOM presented petitions in favor of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers signed by 1,802 farmers of Iowa, Wisconsin and

signed by 1,502 farmers of Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebrasia.

Mr. PEASE submitted a joint resolution of the Mississippi Legislature in favor of the Texas Pacific subsidy.

Mr. LOGAN made a report from the committee of conference on the bill in "relation to the retirement of army officers; which was concurred in. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to amend certain Revised Statutes of the United States.

Also, from the Judiciary Committee, the House bill for the relief of John L. Robinson, United States marshal for Indiana.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, submitted resolutions providing for the printing of various public documents.

Mr. OUNGVER introduced a bill for the relief of J. W. Unitds. Referred to the Committee on Caling.

Claims.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., from the Committee on Finance, submitted a resolution requesting the President to institute inquiries as to the PLACE FOR ESTABLISHING A MINT
in the Western States, and report at the next
session of Congress. Adopted.
Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to provide
for the payment of certain employees of the
House of Representatives; which was amended

and passed.
Also, from the same committe, a bill to repeal sec Also, from the same committe, a bill to repeal section 3 of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Mr. SARGENT opposed the bill, and said if its effect was to lift off the present restraint in smuggling across the frontier is ought not to pass. With the present facilities for transporting goods across the frontier without paying the duties the Government now lost from one to two millions of doilars a year, and certainly instead of relaxing the present regulations they ought to be made more stringent. This was his understanding of this bill, slithough it had never been satisfactorily explained to the committee. He also said amondments were being put on the sundry civil bill, repeating existing provisions; of law, which he should oppose when that bill came up here.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., raid the bill evidently needed much consideration, and. needed much consideration, and, On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, it was then re-ferred to the Cemmittee on Commerce. The unfinished business, being

and the civil rights bill last year, and he was compelled to vote against this present bill also. He entertained as strongly as any one the sentiments which dictated this bill, and in the present condition of the South he would go as far as he could to the limits of the Constitution in protecting the rights of the colored people of the South, but he could not go beyond it. He then paid atribute to the behavior of the colored people during the war and since. He said that time and experience were requisite to soften the prejudices by which the colored people were surrounded, and that restrictive legislation could only tend to intensify it. If this bill, after it was passed, should HE DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL,

BE DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL,
its only effect would have been to retard the accomplishment of the very purposes it was designed to effect. He said that every argument
that the fourteenth amendment conferred power
to pass this bill to secure equal rights to colored
men applied with the same force to women and
to babes at the breast, as they were all just as
much persons in the meaning of that amendment
as colored men. Pursuing his argument, and
quoting from the judicial decisions, he held that
the powers sought to be exercised in the bill did
not inhere in Congress, but pertained to the
States. He reviewed the different sections of the
bill, and stated his objections to them in legal
form. In regard to the jury clause he said if
citizenship conferred the right to sit on juries,
then a citizen of California could not be excluded
from the jury box in Massachus etts.

He said the only effect of the bill would be to
involve the colored man in litigation, for he could
not possibly recover. If it became a law in force,
he had no doubt the judicial tribunals would intervene and

VINDICATE THE CONSTITUTION. After Mr. Campawere constitution.

After Mr. Campawere concluded a colleguy occurred between him and Mr. Monrow, in which the latter repeated his point that the exciusion of colored men from juries was a denial of the rights and privileges guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. GORDON said no State in the South had passed any law to deny the privileges conferred. passed any law to deny the privileges conferred by the fourteenth amendment, and until they had done so Congress had no right to pass any com-pulsory laws on the subject. Mr. PATTERSON asked Mr. Gordon whether Mr. GORDON said they did; the only restric ion was that he must be fotelligent and honest.

Mr. PATTERSON asked whether, in point of
fact, colored men sat on juries in the State courts
if Georgia?

Mr. GORDON. Yes: Judge Schley, one of the circuit judges in Georgia, has very recently had colored men on his juries. Mr. PATTERSON. Is he a Democrat or a

Mr. PATTERSON. Is he a Democrat or a Republican.
Mr. GORDON. A Democrat, of course.
Mr. EATON asked Mr. Monron if negroes sat on the juries in Indiana.
Mr. MORTON. Yes.
Mr. EATON. When and where?
Mr. MORTON said he had not practiced law in Indiana for a number of years, and therefore could not specify the circumstances, but idd the Senator deny the fact?
Mr. EATON said this bill could not help the colored men in Indiana, and a thousand of such laws would not put a negro in the jury-box in his State.
Mr. DENNIS said that as Senators had no doubt made up their minds he did not propose to

REPUGNANT TO HIS PROPER,

and to the great majority of the people of the United States.

United States.

The Habiliton, of Md., said last year he had told the Senator from New Jersey, Mr. Freinschuysen, who had charge of the civil rights bill, that New Jersey would not stand it. New Jersey did not stand it. Now the bill is in charge of the Senator from Vermont, [Mr. Edwinder, Perhaps Vermont will stand it. It seemed incomprehensible to him that any one could stand on the doctrines of this bill, overwhelming as it did local self-government. It transfers to this on the dostrines of this bill, overwhelming as it did local self-government. It transfers to this city, to these halls, the whole power of government, which has always rested in the States, and sets up an empire more absolute than that of imperial Rome in its most glorious days. Brought up as he had been in the strictest reverence fix the principles of the Constitution, he could but be alarmed and utter his protest against this movement. He commented on the various clauses of the bill, and said it was for the people of Maryland to decide for themselves, and they would do it, who should sit on their juries. He opposed the bill because it gave statutory damages for private grievances. The idea of Congress undertaking to decide what shall be the

MEASURE OF DAMAGES

MEASURE OF DAMAGES

for private grisvances is the most extraordinary
thing ever heard of. The interference in the
selection of jurors, he elaimed, could nover be exceuted. This bill is another effort to array race
aguinst race. Every one who knew him knew
he had no prejudice against the colored race, but
was an earness wisher for its advancement; but
every one knew also that these two races could
not be brought together on the plane of social
equality. Let the colored race alone, and do
not silr up anew the antagonism between the
races. The people of the South wanted to de
velope their material wealth, and if let alone
they would get along with the colored people;
they understood them. He stated that the last
Legislature of Maryland had lovied 435,000 for
the education of whites, and 170,000 colored. If
their Republicah friends would only leave them
alone there would be no trouble.

The question being on the amendment of Mr.
THURLAN to amend the fourth section so as to
apply only to United States juries.

Mr. EDMUNDS said of course the Senator
from Ghie [air. THURLAN] and his party were in
invo of event servis. Their votes on Bir. EDMUNDS said of course the Senate from Ghie Jair. The number is and his party were invor of equal rights. Their votes on the constitutional smendments and on the first civil righbill showed that they were all against the measures. He then, in answer to the constitutional objection raised to the section, said ther might be something in them if a juryman was State officer, but in all the thous. A years jury trials it had never till now been claimed

THAT JURYMEN WHEN OFFICERS.

fore there was nothing in the objections, and as to this section, he held that there was as much power to pass it as any other section of the bill.

The amendment was rejected-yeas 40, nays 20; Messrs, Schulz, Spradur, Caprestrae, Ferrar of Connecticut, Tipton, Harmiton of Texas, and Lawis voting in the affirmative with the Democrats.

Democrats.
Several other amendments were offered and rejected by about the same vote.
Mr. TIPTON moved to strike out, theatres and insert churches.

Mr. OGLESBY called for the reading of the bill as it would stand if the amendment was bill as it would seeme adopted.

The Clerk read: "That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, churches, and other pisces of public amusement." [Great laughter.]

The amendment was rejected.

water, churches, and other places of years a measure. I Great laughter, I The amendment was rejected.

Mr. EDMUNDS, in closing the debate, said the Democratic party in this Chamber and out of it, had been consistent from the beginning of the rebellion down. They had voted against and opposed all measures to repress the rebellion, to carry on the war, or to secure the fruits of the war. Now, true to their convictions, and consistent to the last, they are opposing this measures a measure which, he was sorry to say, was not a full measure a measure to

FROTRET THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
of all the citizens of the United States. With one
single exception—and that in a delinive and false
platform, concected at Cincinnati and indersed at
Baitimore, or wherever the place was—that party
has never declared in favor of equal rights. Except in that one instance, which the whole country now knows to be false and delinive, this party
has never relaxed its opposition to equal rights.
When the war was over it wanted the Southern
States to come back here just as they left the
Union, with slavery and everything else for
which they had fought and falled. When the
thirteenth amendment was passed every Democrat here voted against it. When it was submitted to the States, every Democratic Legislature voted against ratifying it. When the fourteenth amendment was proposed it was the same
thing—every Democratic Congressman and every
Democratic Legislature voted against it, and as
soon the Democratic States, over they undertook to withdraw the ratification. So
it was with the fifteenth amendment, and so it
has been with every measure which has been
proposed to give effect to those amendments.

THE DEMOCRATIC FRESIDENT PROTECT THE PUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

hunted through the Constitution and could find bothing in it to anthorise putting it down or resisting it. Now the Constitution is hunted through as it was then, and with the same motives, and it is said that in these three amendments nothing can be found in them to justify this law. Nothing has been or can be proposed to carry out these amendments that those same gentlemen will not declare there is he warrant for. What is the meaning of all this? It means what the body of the people who claimed that we had no power to resist secession; it means what a Democratic platform not many years age said, that if they can accomplish it a reaction is to come, and that we are to have the Union and the Constitution as they were, not as they are. It means that so far as legislation, or the absence of legislation can effect it there shall be no life in any of these three amendments to the Constitution—that there shall be nothing THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT

BUT THE BONES LEFT OF THIM.

He then alluded to the movements in some of the States to pass peenage laws, which would be a virtual return to siavery. The war was not ended. He did not mean that arms would again be taken up in the interest of secession, but as Jovarnor Smith, of Georgia—if that be his name—had said they must return to the colonial system, when the land-owners controlled. On the point of the constitutionality of the bill he argued that there was nothing in the objections, and the slaughter-house and other decisions which had been read from had no application whatever. He contended that the bill was demanded for the protection of the citizens. BUT THE BONES LEFT OF THEM.

ons.

The bill was then passed exactly as it came from the House, by the following vote:



Mr. MORRILL, of Me., reported that the com mittee of conference on the legislative appropria-tion bill had failed to agree, and a new commit-tee, consisting of Mesers. SARGENT, EDMUNDS on motion of Mr. SARGENT, it was ordered that the Senate, when it adjourn, meet again at 7.30 p. m.
Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., called up the tax bill. Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., called up the tax bif. He said that he wished it considered to neight, but if there was no quorum present at the hour of meeting he would move to adjourn.
Then, at 3:50 p. m., Mr. FERRY, of Ct., in accordance with previous notice, proceeded to deliver his culogy on his late colleague, Mr. BUCKINGHAM.
Remarks were then made by Messrs. FRELING-RUYSES. BAYARD, ANTHONY, STEWENSON, WRIGHT, HOWE, and TRURMAN, after which the Senate adjourned.

Evening Session. Upon reassembling at 7:30 o'clock, Mr. MOR-RILL of Vermont, who has charge of the tax and tariff bill yielded the floor to. Mr. RAMSEY of Minn., who callled up the

of act of June 20, 1874, for government of District of the streets.
The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Sen-The VKCE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing report of Major C. R. Suter, in regard to improvement of major C. R. Suter, in regard to improvement of navigation of Missesippi river between the mouth of the Othor river and Now Orleans. Ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a memorial from the Legislative Assembly of Nevada, in regard to the branch mint at Carson City, and asking that the charges for colunge of silver be removed and reduction made in charges for melting, toughening, refuling, ac. Finance.

Mr. BAYARD introduced a bill to remove the political dissolities of Philip Stockton, of Texas. Judicary.

Mr. LOGAN, from the committee of conference on the bill to reduce and fix the Adjutant General's 'department of the army, made a report; which was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL then yielded to Mr. HANLIN for a motion for executive session; which was agreed to.

At 840 the decors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned till Monday morning at 11 o'clock, when the tariff bill comes up as unfinished business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. HURLBUT, from the Select Committee n Affairs in Mississippi, submitted a report, and Mr. O'BRIEN, from the same committee, subpitted the views of the minority.

Both reports were ordered printed and recommitted. Mr. SMITH, of N. Y., moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of making a cortain amend-ment to the sundry civil appropriation bill in order at the proper time, but The SPEAKER refused to entertain the mo-

" TO PROTECT ELECTORS" was disposed of.
Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., from the Judiciary

Ommittee, reported a bill to amend the action relation to the distribution of the Geneva award. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Also, a bill to sutherize E. W. Knapp to present a claim for the loss of a ship to the Alabama Claims Court. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. Claims Court. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. NIBLACK, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill for the relief of the Willow Spring Distiling Company, of Omaha, Neb. Fassed.

Mr. HARMER presented a memorial in relation to the amount equitably chargeable to the railway companies for street improvements in the city of Washington, with the views of the Commissioners of the District upon the subject. District of Columbia. missioners of the District upon the subject. District of Columbia.

Mr. SPEER asked, but failed to ebtain, consent to take up Senate bill for the relief of John Montgomery and Thomas E. Williams, allowing \$2,000 for the damage and destruction and use of property in Virginia, near the end of the Long bridge.

Ar. LAWRENCE presented a bill making an appropriation to pay the awards made by the Southern Claims Commission.

Mr. HERNON asked consent to pass a bill appropriating four bronze cannon, captured in the

ment Association, but
Mr. KILLINGER objected.
Mr. FRYE submitted a unanimous report from
the Committee on the Library and a joint resolution authorising that committee to contract for a
bronze equestrian

STATUE OF EACHARY TAYLOR, STATUE OF IACHARY TATLOR,
twelfth President of the United States, to be
placed in the circle at the intersection of Massachusetts avenue and Fourteenth street, in the city
of Washington, the cest not to exceed \$25,000, but
objection was made.

Mr. GUNCKEL, from the committee of conference on the bill approving the action taken by
the Secretary of War, under the act of July 15,
1870, submitted a report, which was adopted.

Mr. RUBINSON, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a remort and resolution that J. Mr. ROBINSON, from the Committee on Elec-tions, submitted a report and resolution that J. Hall Syruen was not elected a member of Con-gress from Louisiana, but that Ettingham Law-rence was so elected. Ordered printed and re-committed. committed.

Mr. KASSON, from the sub-committee of the
Ways and Means Committee, presented the report of the

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION. Ordered printed.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, from the same committee, presented a number of resolutions for adoption.

The first directs that a copy of the testimony taken by the Committee of Ways and Means upon the question of a corrupt use of money for obtaining the additional Pacific Mail subsidy be